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## (54) 【発明の名称】 正極活物質、その製造方法、およびそれを用いた非水溶媒系二次電池

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】本発明によって、高容量で充放電サイクルに優れた高性能の正極活物質およびそれを用いた二次電池を 提供することができる。

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】化学式Li<sub>1-X-a</sub> A<sub>X</sub> Ni<sub>1-Y-b</sub> B<sub>Y</sub> O<sub>2</sub> (但し、Aはストロンチウムまたはバリウムであり、B は少なくとも1種の遷移金属元素からなり、式中X 、Y  $t, 0 < X \le 0.10, 0 < Y \le 0.30, a, bt$  $-0.10 \le a \le 0.10, -0.15 \le b \le 0.1$ 5;但し、X はストロンチウムまたはバリウムの総モル 数であり、Bが2種以上の遷移金属元素からなる場合 は、Y はNi以外の全遷移金属元素の総モル数である) で表される化合物からなる正極活物質であり、かつ、該 10 た髙性能の非水溶媒系二次電池に関するものである。 正極活物質が平均粒径0.01μm以上、5.0μm以 下である一次粒子の凝集体である二次粒子を形成してお り、該二次粒子の平均粒径が5.0 μm以上、50 μm 以下であることを特徴とする正極活物質。

【請求項2】請求項1記載の正極活物質を用いることを 特徴とする非水溶媒系二次電池。

【請求項3】 負極活物質に炭素質材料を用いることを特 徴とする請求項2記載の非水溶媒系二次電池。

【請求項4】該炭素質材料が、炭素繊維であることを特 徴とする請求項3記載の非水溶媒系二次電池。

【請求項5】該炭素繊維が平均長30 μm 以下の短繊維 状であることを特徴とする請求項4記載の非水溶媒系二 次電池。

【請求項6】リチウムおよびAを含む出発原料を、ニッ ケルおよびBを含む出発原料に対して化学量論比で O. 90以上、1.00未満の割合で調合し、酸化雰囲気中 で焼成することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の正極活物 質の製造方法。

【請求項7】化学式Lil-X-a AX Nil-y-b By O2 (但し、Aは少なくとも2種以上のアルカリ土類金属元 30 素であり、Bは少なくとも1種の遷移金属元素からな り、式中X、Yは、0<X≦0.10、0<Y≦0.3 0. a. bは.  $-0.10 \le a \le 0.10$ . -0.15≦b≦0.15;但し、X はアルカリ土類金属元素の総 モル数であり、Bが2種以上の遷移金属元素からなる場 合は、Y はNi以外の全遷移金属元素の総モル数であ る)で表される化合物であることを特徴とする正極活物 質であり、かつ、該正極活物質が平均粒径0.01μm 以上、5.0 μm以下である一次粒子の凝集体を形成し ており、該凝集体の平均粒径が5.0µm以上、50µ m以下であることを特徴とする正極活物質。

【請求項8】請求項7記載の正極活物質を用いることを 特徴とする非水溶媒系二次電池。

【請求項9】負極活物質に炭素質材料を用いることを特 徴とする請求項8記載の非水溶媒系二次電池。

【請求項10】該炭素質材料が、炭素繊維であることを 特徴とする請求項9記載の非水溶媒系二次電池。

【請求項11】該炭素繊維が平均長30μm 以下の短繊 維状であることを特徴とする請求項10記載の非水溶媒 系二次電池。

【請求項12】リチウムおよびAを含む出発原料を、ニ ッケルおよびBを含む出発原料に対して化学量論比で 0.90以上、1.00未満の割合で調合し、酸化雰囲 気中で焼成することを特徴とする請求項7に記載の正極 活物質の製造方法。

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【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、髙容量かつサイク ル特性良好な正極活物質およびかかる正極活物質を用い

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、ビデオカメラやノート型パソコン 等のポータブル機器の普及に伴い、小型高容量の二次電 池に対する需要が高まっている。現在使用されている二 次電池のほとんどはアルカリ電解液を用いたニッケルー カドミウム電池であるが、電池電圧が約1.2 Vと低 く、エネルギー密度の向上は困難である。そのため、比 重が0.534と固体の単体中最も軽いうえ、電位が極 めて卑であり、単位重量当たりの電流容量も金属負極材 20 料中最大であるリチウム金属を使用するリチウム二次電 池が検討された。

【0003】しかし、リチウム金属を負極に使用する二 次電池では、放電時に負極の表面に樹枝状のリチウム (デンドライト) が再結晶し、充放電サイクルによって これが成長する。このデンドライトの成長は、二次電池 のサイクル特性を劣化させるばかりではなく、最悪の場 合には正極と負極が接触しないように配置された隔膜 (セパレータ)を突き破って、正極と電気的に短絡、発 火して電池を破壊してしまう。そこで、例えば、特開昭 62-90863号公報に示されているように、コーク ス等の炭素質材料を負極とし、アルカリ金属イオンをド ーピング、脱ドーピングすることにより充放電を繰り返 す二次電池が提案された。これによって、上述したよう な充放電の繰り返しにおける負極の劣化問題を回避でき ることが分かった。また、このような各種炭素質材料 は、アニオンをドーピングして正極として用いることも 可能である。上記の炭素質材料へのリチウムイオンある いはアニオンのドーピングを基本原理とする電極を利用 した二次電池としては、特開昭57-208079号公 報、特開昭58-93176号公報、特開昭58-19 2266号公報、特開昭62-90863号公報、特開 昭62-122066号公報、特開平3-66856号 公報等が公知である。

【0004】更に、最近では、高エネルギー密度化の要 求に応えるべく、電池電圧が4 V前後を示すものが現 れ、注目を浴びている。電池電圧の高電圧化は、正極に 高電位を示す活物質の探索、開発によって進められ、ア ルカリ金属を含む遷移金属酸化物や遷移金属カルコゲン などの無機化合物が知られている。なかでも、Lix C 50  $\circ O_2$  (0 < x \leq 1.0), Lix NiO2 (0 < x \leq

1.0) などが、高電位、安定性、長寿命という点から 最も有望であると考えている。このなかでも、LiNiO2 は、LiCoO2 に比べて、原料がコスト安であり、かつ、供給が安定していること、さらには、4V級の活物質ではあるが、充電電位が幾分低いことから電解液の分解が抑制されるなどという利点から、特に精力的に研究が進められている。

### [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、LiNiO2は、100mAh/g程度の比較的低い放電容量 10で充放電を繰り返した場合は、サイクル寿命特性には特に問題がないが、100mAh/g程度以上の放電容量で充放電を繰り返した場合は、著しい容量劣化を起こし、実用上使用不可能であるという課題があった。

【0006】また、正極活物質の粒径と放電容量との関係については、特開平1-304664、特開平4-33260、特開平6-325791および特開平7-183047などにおいて記載されている。

【0007】まず、特開平1-304664には、Li $\chi$ MO2(ただし、Mは1以上の遷移金属を表し、0.05≦x≦1.10である。)を主体とする正極と負極と非水電解被二次電池において、前記Li $\chi$ MO2の平均粒径が10~150 $\mu$ mであることが好ましいと記載されている。ここで、彼等が言うところの平均粒径とは、その測定がレーザー光の散乱を利用したマイクロトラック粒度分析計で行われていることから、いわゆる一次粒子が凝集した二次粒子の平均粒子径のことであると考えられる。しかしながら、塗布性、サイクル特性は満足できるレベルではなかった。

【0008】特開平6-325791には、正極活物質として、LiMNO(MはCo、Niなど、NはNi、V、Feなど)などを用い、平均粒径0.01~5.0μmの一次粒子が凝集してなる平均粒径0.1~15μmの一次粒子凝集体(二次粒子)からなることを特徴とする非水二次電池が好ましいと記載されているが、200~300回程度の充放電サイクルで初期の60%まで容量が減少しており、サイクル特性は満足できるレベルとはいえない。

【0009】特開平7-183047には、リチウムとニッケルの複合酸化物の粒径が0.1~3μmであり、その二次粒子の粒径が5~50μmである非水電解液二次電池が好ましいと記載されているが、自己放電率に関する記載のみでサイクル特性には言及していない。

【0010】本発明は、かかる従来技術の欠点を解消しようとするものであり、高容量で充放電サイクルに優れた高性能の正極活物質およびそれを用いた二次電池を提供することを目的とする。

## [0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記課題を解 決するために以下の構成を有するものである。 【0012】「(1) 化学式Li<sub>1-X-a</sub> A<sub>X</sub> Ni<sub>1-Y-b</sub> B Y  $O_2$  (但し、Aはストロンチウムまたはバリウムであり、Bは少なくとも1種の遷移金属元素からなり、式中X、Yは、 $0 < X \le 0$ . 10、 $0 < Y \le 0$ . 30、a、bは、-0.  $10 \le a \le 0$ . 10、-0.  $15 \le b \le 0$ . 15; 但し、X はストロンチウムまたはバリウムの総モル数であり、Bが2種以上の遷移金属元素からなる場合は、Y はNi以外の全遷移金属元素の総モル数である)で表される化合物からなる正極活物質であり、かつ、該正極活物質が平均粒径0.01 $\mu$ m以上、5.0 $\mu$ m以下である一次粒子の凝集体である二次粒子を形成しており、該凝集体の平均粒径が5.0 $\mu$ m以下であることを特徴とする正極活物質。

【0013】(2) 化学式Li<sub>1-X-a</sub>  $A_X$  Ni<sub>1-Y-b</sub>  $B_Y$  O<sub>2</sub> (但し、Aは少なくとも2種以上のアルカリ土類金属元素であり、Bは少なくとも1種の遷移金属元素からなり、式中X、Y は、 $0 < X \le 0$ . 10、 $0 < Y \le 0$ . 30、a、bは、-0.  $10 \le a \le 0$ . 10、-0.  $15 \le b \le 0$ . 15; 但し、X はアルカリ土類金属元素の総モル数であり、Bが2種以上の遷移金属元素からなる場合は、Y はNi以外の全遷移金属元素の総モル数である)で表される化合物であることを特徴とする正極活物質であり、かつ、該正極活物質が平均粒径0.01 $\mu$ m以上、5.0 $\mu$ m以下であることを特徴とする正極活物質。

【0014】(3) リチウムおよびAを含む出発原料を、ニッケルおよびBを含む出発原料に対して化学量論比で0.90以上、1.00未満の割合で調合し、酸化雰囲気中で焼成することを特徴とする上記(1) または(2) に記載の正極活物質の製造方法。」

#### [0015]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の正極活物質は、二次電池の正極に好ましく用いられる。特に好ましい二次電池としては、上述のようにアルカリ金属塩を含む非水電解液を用いた二次電池を挙げることができる。そこで、以下、リチウム二次電池を例に取り挙げ、具体例を挙げながら詳述する。

のことから、-0.08≦b≦0.08がより好まし く、さらに好ましくは $-0.04 \le b \le 0.04$ であ

属元素の総モル数である)で表される化合物であること を特徴とする正極活物質であり、かつ、該正極活物質が 平均粒径0.01μm以上、5.0μm以下である一次 粒子の凝集体を形成しており、該凝集体の平均粒径が 5. 0μm以上、50μm以下であることを特徴とする の正極活物質、そして、化学式Li<sub>1-X-a</sub> A<sub>X</sub> Ni 1-Y-b By O2 (但し、Aは少なくとも2種以上のアル カリ土類金属元素であり、Bは少なくとも1種以上の遷 移金属元素からなり、式中X 、Y は、0 <X ≦0.1  $0, 0 \le Y \le 0.30, a, bt, -0.10 \le a \le 0$ 0.10、-0.15≦b≦0.15;但し、X はアル カリ土類金属元素の総モル数であり、B が2種以上の遷 移金属元素からなる場合は、YはNi以外の全遷移金属 元素の総モル数である)で表される化合物であることを 特徴とする正極活物質であり、かつ、該正極活物質が平 均粒径0.01μm以上、5.0μm以下である一次粒 子の凝集体を形成しており、該凝集体の平均粒径が5. Ομm以上、50μm以下であることを特徴とする正極 活物質、である。

【0020】一次粒子について、一次粒子の粒径が0. 01μm未満の粒子は合成が困難であり、また、セパレ ータの目詰まりの原因となり、5.0μmを越える粒子 は凝集しにくく、かつ、充放電時に生じる活物質の膨脹 ・収縮が大きくなり、活物質と導電剤、集電体との密着 性が悪くなってしまったり、活物質中のイオン移動特性 が阻害され、電池の容量が減少するので不都合である。 【0021】また、二次粒子の粒径が5.0μm未満で あると、正極作製時にプレスする時に剥離してしまい、 また、活物質の表面積が増えるために、導電剤や結着剤 の添加量を増やさねばならず、単位重量当たりのエネル ギー密度が小さくなってしまい、さらには、含有水分量 が多くなることによって、一般的に水分に対して不安定 なLiNiO2 系活物質が変質してしまい、電池の容量 が減少するので不都合である。また、50μmを越える と、粒子がセパレータを貫通し、短絡を引き起こす場合 があるので、安全上または歩留まりの点からも不都合で ある。

【0017】ここで、遷移金属元素としては、限定され 20 るものではないが、マンガン、スカンジウム、チタン、 バナジウム、クロム、鉄、コバルト等が好ましく用いら れ、それぞれ同様の効果を示した。

【0022】次に本発明の正極活物質の製造方法につい て述べる。原料のリチウム化合物としては、一般的な炭 酸リチウム、硝酸リチウム、硫酸リチウム、水酸化リチ ウムなどの塩またはその水和物、または酸化リチウム、 過酸化リチウムなどの酸化物やヨウ化リチウムなどが挙 げられる。ニッケルについても同様の塩またはその水和 物、酸化物が挙げられ、他のアルカリ土類金属および遷 移金属についても同様の出発原料が用いられる。

【0018】本願発明においては、リチウムと置換する 1種以上のアルカリ土類金属元素の量をリチウムの10 %以内と小さくすることによって、容量の低下を押さえ つつサイクル寿命特性の改善を達成することができ、か つ、ニッケルと遷移金属元素を置換することによって、 層状構造を維持し、かつ、電子伝導性を付与することが 可能になり、アルカリ土類金属元素の効果と相乗的に作 30 用しあって、良好なサイクル寿命特性が得られたものと 推測される。

【0023】製造方法の一例として、次の方法が挙げら れる。リチウムおよび添加元素であるアルカリ土類金属 元素を目的の化学量論比よりも0.1~10モル%程度 不足になるように出発原料を調合する。即ち、リチウム およびAを含む出発原料を、ニッケルおよびBを含む出 発原料に対して化学量論比で0.90以上、1.00未 満の割合で調合する。こうして調合した原料を十分に混 合した後、必要があれば成型して固相反応を起こしやす くした後、空気や純酸素などの酸化雰囲気中で、300 ~800℃で予備焼成する。そして、ボールミルや擂潰 機などを用いて二次粒子を解砕した後、再び酸化雰囲気 中で、500~900℃で本焼成後、粉砕や分級操作な どによって、粒度調整して正極活物質とした。この操作 によって、より均質かつ再現性のある組成が得られるこ とを組成分析によって確認している。

【0019】X が0.10よりも大きくなると、前述の とおりリチウムと置換したアルカリ土類金属元素がリチ ウムイオンの拡散を阻害してしまい、逆に抵抗成分にな って放電容量を大きく低下させてしまう。放電容量の低 下を抑えるには% は0.08よりも小さい方がより好ま しく、さらに好ましくは0.05より小さい方がよい。 また、Y がO. 3よりも大きくなると結晶構造が不安定 になりサイクル寿命特性が悪くなってしまう。好ましく は、Y はO. 25よりも小さい方が、さらに好ましくは Y はO. 2よりも小さい方がよい。さらに、aとbは、 化学量論性からのずれを表す。 a が-0.10よりも小 さくなると、正極ペーストが混練中にゲル化してしま い、逆に0.10よりも大きくなると、放電容量が減少 してしまう。この点から、-0.05≦a≦0.05が より好ましく、さらに好ましくは-0.02≦a≦0. 02である。また、bが-0.15より小さくなると、 放電容量が減少してしまい、逆に0.15よりも大きく なると、正極ペーストが混練中にゲル化してしまう。こ 50 計30個の一次粒子の縦および横方向の粒径を測定し

【0024】ここで、一次粒子の平均粒径の調整は主に 出発原料の一次粒子の平均粒径や焼成条件で決定され、 二次粒子の平均粒径は主に出発原料の二次粒子の平均粒 径や粉砕条件で決定される。また、本発明において、平 均一次粒径は、SEM観察で粒子形態を写真撮影し、合

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て、その平均値として求めた。平均二次粒子径平均粒径 とは、レーザー光の散乱を利用したマイクロトラック粒 度分析計で測定して得られたモード径である。

【0025】強アルカリ性物質除去操作を行わない方法 も挙げられる。まず、リチウムおよび添加元素であるア ルカリ土類金属元素を全遷移金属元素よりも0.9~ 1.00倍のモル比になるように出発原料を調合し、以 下前記と同様に焼成、次いで粉砕や分級操作を施し正極 活物質とすることができる。また、本発明の正極活物質 に電極性能を損ねることなく、さらに添加元素を加えて もよい。

【0026】本発明においては、負極材料は特に限定さ れるものではないが、炭素質材料、合金(Li-Al な ど)、金属酸化物 (SnO など)、金属窒化物 (Li3 Nな ど) 等が用いられる。炭素質材材料としては、特に限定 されるものではなく、一般に有機物を焼成したものが用 いられる。炭素質材料の電子伝導性が集電の目的に対し て充分でない場合、導電剤を添加することも好ましい。 【0027】また、炭素質材料が炭素繊維の場合、用い られる炭素繊維としては、特に限定されるものではな く、一般に有機物を焼成したものが用いられる。具体的 には、ポリアクリロニトリル (PAN) から得られるP AN系炭素繊維、石炭もしくは石油などのピッチから得 られるピッチ系炭素繊維、セルロースから得られるセル ロース系炭素繊維、低分子量有機物の気体から得られる 気相成長炭素繊維などが挙げられるが、そのほかに、ポ リビニルアルコール、リグニン、ポリ塩化ビニル、ポリ アミド、ポリイミド、フェノール樹脂、フルフリルアル コールなどを焼成して得られる炭素繊維でも構わない。 これらの炭素繊維の中で、炭素繊維が用いられる電極お 30 よび電池の特性に応じて、その特性を満たす炭素繊維が 適宜選択される。上記炭素繊維の中で、アルカリ金属塩 を含む非水電解液を用いた二次電池の負極に使用する場 合には、PAN系炭素繊維、ピッチ系炭素繊維、気相成 長炭素繊維が好ましい。特に、アルカリ金属イオン、特 にリチウムイオンのドーピングが良好であるという点 で、PAN系炭素繊維やピッチ系炭素繊維が好ましく、 この中でも、東レ(株)製の"トレカ"Tシリーズ、ま たは、"トレカ"MシリーズなどのPAN系炭素繊維、 メゾフェーズピッチコークスを焼成して得られるピッチ 40 系炭素繊維がさらに好ましく用いられる。

【〇〇28】炭素繊維を電極にする際には、どのような 形態をとっても構わないが、一軸方向に配置したり、も しくは布帛状やフェルト状の構造体にするなどが、好ま しい形態となる。布帛状あるいはフェルト状などの構造 体としては、織物、編物、組物、レース、網、フェル ト、紙、不織布、マットなどが挙げられるが、炭素繊維 の性質や電極特性などの点から、織物やフェルトなどが 好ましい。また、炭素繊維を銅箔などの集電体に結着剤 などで貼り付けて使用してもよく、さらに炭素粉末など 50

の導電剤を添加してもよい。操作性、生産性を考慮すると、さらに好ましくは短繊維状の炭素繊維である。通常の炭素粉末同様、導電剤、結着剤とともに電極化して用いることができ、さらに炭素繊維特有の構造特性も有している。平均長30μm以下が取り扱いやすく、高嵩密度化が可能なのでより好ましい。

【0029】本発明の電極を用いた二次電池の電解液と しては、特に限定されることなく従来の非水溶媒系電解 液が用いられる。この中で、上述のアルカリ金属塩を含 む非水電解液からなる二次電池の電解液としては、プロ ピレンカーボネート、エチレンカーボネート、 γ- ブチ ロラクトン、N- メチルピロリドン、アセトニトリル、 N, N-ジメチルホルムアミド、ジメチルスルフォキシ ド、テトラヒドロフラン、1,3-ジオキソラン、ギ酸 メチル、スルホラン、オキサゾリドン、塩化チオニル、 1,2-ジメトキシエタン、ジエチレンカーボネート や、これらの誘導体や混合物などが好ましく用いられ る。電解液に含まれる電解質としては、アルカリ金属、 特にリチウムのハロゲン化物、過塩素酸塩、チオシアン 塩、ホウフッ化塩、リンフッ化塩、砒素フッ化塩、アル ミニウムフッ化塩、トリフルオロメチル硫酸塩などが好 ましく用いられる。本発明の電極を用いた二次電池の用 途としては、軽量かつ高容量で高エネルギー密度の特徴 を利用して、ビデオカメラ、ノートパソコン、ワープ ロ、ラジカセ、携帯電話などの携帯用小型電子機器に広 く利用可能である。

## [0030]

【実施例】本発明の具体的実施態様を以下に実施例をもって述べるが、本発明はこれに限定されるものではない。

## 【0031】実施例1

市販の高純度試薬の水酸化リチウム(Li(OH))、 水酸化ニッケル(Ni(OH)2)、水酸化ストロンチ ウム・8水塩 (Sr (OH) 2 ・8H2 O) 、水酸化コ バルト(Co(OH)2)を酸化物換算でLio.ggSr 0.02Ni0.90Co0.10O2 となるように秤量し、自動乳 鉢で十分に混合した後、アルミナ製るつぼ内に充填し て、雰囲気焼成炉を用いて純酸素気流中(流量1リット ル/分)、650℃で16時間保持し予備焼成した。室 温まで冷却した後、再び自動乳鉢で30分間粉砕し、二 次粒子の凝集を解砕した。そして、予備焼成と同様の雰 囲気下で、750℃で8時間保持して本焼成し、室温ま で冷却した後、再度自動乳鉢で粉砕して本発明の正極活 物質粉末とした。この時の粉砕時間を変えることによっ て、二次粒子の平均粒径5μm、22μm、47μmの 3種類の粉末を得た。二次粒子の平均粒径は、島津製作 所製のレーザー回折式粒度分布測定装置(湿式)SAL D-2000Aを用いて、水で分散して測定した。得ら れた粒度分布データのモード径を平均粒子径とした。な お、SEM 観察によって測定された一次粒子径は、O. 1

μ mであった。また、得られた粉末について、アルカリ金属元素についてはフレーム原子吸光法で、その他の金属元素についてはICP発光分光分析法を用い、定量組成分析したところ、Li1.02S r 0.0019 N i 0.89 C o 0.11〇2 の組成であることを確認した。次に充放電特性評価用セルの作製方法について述べる。正極合剤は、結着剤であるポリフッ化ビニリデン活物質を10wt%になるように調合したNーメチルピロリドン(NMP)溶液に、上記活物質:導電剤(アセチレンブラック):結着剤が89重量部:4重量部:7重量部となるように混合し、空素気流中自動乳鉢で30分間混合して作製した。これを厚さ13μ mのアルミ箔上に塗布し、乾燥器内90℃で乾燥後、裏面にも塗布、乾燥して面に正極を形成した後、プレスして厚さ180μ m、正極材塗布部の幅10mm,長さ20mmの正極を作製した。

【0032】次に、このようにして作製した正極の放電 容量の評価を行った。電解液は1MLiBF4 を含むプ ロピレンカーボネート、ジメチルカーボネート(各々体 積比で1:1)で、対極および参照極には金属リチウム 箔を用いた3極式セルで評価した。活物質当たりの電流 密度は130mA/gの定電流で、4.2V(vs.Li<sup>+</sup>/L i) まで充電し,4.2Vで定電位充電を行い、総充電 時間が5時間になるまで充電を続けた。充電後に、電流 密度30mA/gで3.0V(vs.Li+ /Li) まで放電して 初期容量を求めた。さらに、充電時間を3時間として同 様の充電を行い、充電後に充電と同じ電流密度で3.0 V(vs.Li<sup>+</sup> /Li) まで定電流放電する充放電サイクルを 繰り返し、電流密度130mA/gで充放電サイクルし た300回目の放電容量と同1回目の放電容量を比較し て、次式で表される容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示 した。

【0033】容量保持率(%)=((300回目の放電容量)/(1回目の放電容量))×100比較例1 粉砕時間を変えて、二次粒子の平均粒子径を3μm、6 1μmとした以外は実施例1と同様にして正極活物質粉末2種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示した。

## [0034] 比較例2

ニッケルの原料塩を炭酸ニッケル (Ni (CO3) 2) とし、焼成温度を900℃とした以外は実施例1と同様 40 にして、一次粒子の平均粒子径10μm、二次粒子の平均粒子径28μm、45μmの正極活物質粉末2種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示した。

[0035] 実施例2

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ストロンチウムの代わりにバリウムを用いた以外は実施例1と同様にして、一次粒子径 $0.2\mu m$ 、二次粒子の平均粒子径 $6\mu m$ 、 $24\mu m$ 、 $44\mu m$ の正極活物質粉末3種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示した。なお、定量分析で求めた組成は、Li1.01Ba0.02Ni0.90Co0.10O2であった。

## [0036] 比較例3

粉砕時間を変えて、二次粒子の平均粒子径を4μm、6 5μmとした以外は実施例2と同様にして正極活物質粉末2種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果 を表1に示した。

## [0037] 比較例4

ニッケルの原料塩を炭酸ニッケル( $Ni(CO_3)_2$ )とし、焼成温度を900Cとした以外は実施例1と同様にして、一次粒子の平均粒子径 $11\mu$ m、二次粒子の平均粒子径25、 $43\mu$ mの正極活物質粉末2種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示した

### 【0038】 実施例3

市販の高純度試薬の水酸化リチウム(Li(OH))、水酸化ニッケル(Ni(OH)2)、水酸化ストロンチウム・8水塩(Sr(OH)2・8H2 O)、水酸化バリウム・8水塩(Ba(OH)2・8H2 O)、水酸化コバルト(Co(OH)2)を酸化物換算でLi0.99Sr0.01Ba0.01Ni0.90Co0.10O2となるように秤量した以外は実施例1と同様にして、一次粒子の平均粒子径0.1 $\mu$ m、二次粒子の平均粒子径5 $\mu$ m、24 $\mu$ m、45 $\mu$ mの正極活物質粉末3種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示した。なお、定量分析で求めた組成は、Li1.01Sr0.01Ba0.01Ni0.90Co0.10O2であった。比較例5粉砕時間を変えて、二次粒子の平均粒子径を4 $\mu$ m、67 $\mu$ mとした以外は実施例3と同様にして正極活物質粉末2種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示した

## 【0039】比較例6

ニッケルの原料塩を炭酸ニッケル( $Ni(CO_3)_2$ )とし、焼成温度を900℃とした以外は実施例3と同様にして、一次粒子の平均粒子径 $11\mu$ m、二次粒子の平均粒子径 $27\mu$ m、 $44\mu$ mの正極活物質粉末2種類を作製し、初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表1に示した。さらに、本発明の正極活物質と炭素繊維を組み合わせて作製した二次電池についても実施例4に示す。

[0040]

【表1】

表1. 実施例および比較例の初期容量と容量保持率(単極性能)

	一次粒子径 (μm)	二次粒子径 (μm)	初期容量 (mAh/g)	容量保持率 (%)
	0. 1	5	178	98
実施例1		2 2	179	98
		4 7	175	9 6
	0. 2	6	168	9 5
実施例2		2 4	168	9 6
		4.4	165	94
	0. 1	5	177	98 .
实施例3		2 4	177	98
•		4 5	1 7 5	9 6
比較例1	0. 1	3	169	9 0
M-47 M 7		6 1	165	8.6
比較例 2	1 0	2 8	160	8 3
HUNNI Z		4 5	154	7 9
比較例 5	0. 2	4	160	8 7
<u> </u>		6 5	154	83.
比較例4	11	2 5	150	8.0
14.数例4		4 3	143	7 5
比較例5	0. 1	4	170	9 1
H.RUI J		6 7	162	8 6
比較例6	. 11	2 7	155	8 2
JURENIO .		44	140	7 7

## 実施例4

市販のPAN系炭素繊維("トレカ" T-300、東レ (株)製)を平均長 $15\mu$ mになるようにハンマーミルとローラーミルで粉砕し、窒素気流中で1200℃で4時間熱処理したミルド繊維を負極活物質とした。負極名別は、結着剤であるポリフッ化ビニリデン活物質を10 Wt%になるように調合したN-メチルピロリドンブラック):結着剤が80重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:15重量部:150 150

(25S、三菱化学(株)製)のセパレータを介して重ね合わせて電池缶に収納した後、電解液を注入、封口して、18650サイズの円筒型二次電池を作製した。電解液は、1MLiPF6を含むプロピレンカーボネート、ジメチルカーボネート(各々体積比で1:1)を用いた。このようにして作製した二次電池を用いて、電流1A、充電カットオフ電圧4.10Vで、定電流/定電位充電(総充電時間3時間)した後、1Aの定電流で放電カットオフ電圧2.5Vで放電させた。この時の初期容量と容量保持率を求めた結果を表2に示した。

## 【0041】比較例7

正極活物質として比較例1で作製した二次粒子の平均粒子径3μmの活物質を用いた以外は実施例4と同様に二次電池の作製、評価を求めた結果を表2に示した。

[0042]

【表2】

表2. 実施例および比較例の初期容量と容量保持率(電池性能)

	一次粒子径 (µm)	二次粒子径 (μm)	初期容量 (mAh/g)	容量保持率 (%)
实施例4	0. 1	2 2	1550	9 1
比較例7	0. 1	3	1410	8 0

【0043】 【発明の効果】本発明により、高容量で充放電サイクル に優れた正極活物質およびそれを用いた高性能の二次電 池を提供することができる。

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(72)Inventor: MATSUDA YOSHIO

TAKANISHI KEIJIRO

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# (54) POSITIVE ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIAL, ITS MANUFACTURE, AND NONAQUEOUS SOLVENT SECONDARY BATTERY USING IT

## (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a positive electrode active material with high performance and high capacity excellent in the charging/discharging cycle and accomplish a secondary battery incorporating this positive electrode active material. SOLUTION: This positive electrode active material comprises a compound expressed by the chemical equation Li1-X-aAXNi1-Y-bBYO2, where A is strontium or barium, B is at least one of transition metal elements, and X and Y should meet the conditions  $0<X\leq0.10$  and  $0<Y\leq0.30$  while a and b should meet the conditions  $-0.10\leq a\leq0.10$  and  $-0.15\leq b\leq0.15$ , provided that X represents the total mol number of strontium or barium while Y represents the total mol number of all transition metal elements other than Ni in case B comprises two or more sorts of transition metal elements, wherein the positive electrode active material forms secondary particles as a coagulation of primary particles having mean particle size between 0.01 and  $5.0\mu$ m, and the mean particle size of the secondary particles ranges from 5.0 to  $50\mu$ m.

## **LEGAL STATUS**

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Priority country: JP

## (54) POSITIVE ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIAL, ITS MANUFACTURE, AND NONAQUEOUS SOLVENT SECONDARY BATTERY USING IT

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a positive electrode active material with high performance and high capacity excellent in the charging/discharging cycle and accomplish a secondary battery incorporating this positive electrode active material.

SOLUTION: This positive electrode active material comprises a compound expressed by the chemical equation Li1-X-aAXNi1-Y-bBYO2, where A is strontium or barium, B is at least one of transition metal elements, and X and Y should meet the conditions 0<X≤0.10 and 0<Y≤0.30 while a and b should meet the conditions -0.10≤a≤0.10 and -0.15≤b≤0.15, provided that X represents the total mol number of strontium or barium while Y represents the total mol number of all transition metal elements other than Ni in case B comprises two or more sorts of transition metal elements, wherein the positive electrode active material forms secondary particles as a coagulation of primary particles having mean particle size between 0.01 and 5.0μm, and the mean particle size of the secondary particles ranges from 5.0 to 50μm.

## **LEGAL STATUS**

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#### **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Chemical formula Li1-X-a AX nickel1-Y-b BY O2 (However, A is strontium or barium and B consists of at least one sort of transition-metals elements. the inside X and Y of a formula) 0 < X <= 0.10, 0 < Y <= 0.30, and a and b -0.10 <= a <= 0.10, -0.15 <= B <= 0.15;, however X When it is the Total Number of Mols of Strontium or Barium and B Consists of Two or More Sorts of Transition-Metals Elements Y It is the positive active material which consists of a compound expressed. the total number of mols of all transition-metals elements other than nickel -- it is -- And the positive active material which this positive active material forms 0.01 micrometers or more of mean particle diameters, and the aggregated particle it is [ aggregated particle ] the floc of the primary particle it is [ primary particle ] 5.0 micrometers or less, and is characterized by the mean particle diameters of this aggregated particle being 5.0 micrometers or more and 50 micrometers or less.

[Claim 2] The non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery characterized by using a positive active material according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery according to claim 2 characterized by using carbonaceous material for a negative-electrode active material.

[Claim 4] The non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery according to claim 3 with which this carbonaceous material is characterized by being a carbon fiber.

[Claim 5] This carbon fiber is 30 micrometers of average length. Non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery according to claim 4 characterized by having the shape of a staple fiber of the following.

[Claim 6] The manufacture method of the positive active material according to claim 1 characterized by preparing the start raw material containing a lithium and A at 0.90 or more and less than 1.00 rate by the stoichiometry to the start raw material containing nickel and B, and calcinating it in an oxidizing atmosphere.

[Claim 7] Chemical formula Li1-X-a AX nickel1-Y-b BY O2 (However, A is at least two or more sorts of alkaline-earth-metal elements, and B consists of at least one sort of transition-metals elements. the inside X and Y of a formula) 0 < X <= 0.10, 0 < Y <= 0.30, and a and 0 - 0.10 <= 0.10, 0 < 0.15 <= 0.15;, however X When it is the Total Number of Mols of Alkaline-Earth-Metal Element and B Consists of Two or More Sorts of Transition-Metals Elements Y It is the positive active material characterized by being the compound expressed. the total number of mols of all transition-metals elements other than nickel -- it is -- And the positive active material which this positive active material forms 0.01 micrometers or more of mean particle diameters, and the floc of the primary particle it is [ primary particle ] 5.0 micrometers or less, and is characterized by the mean particle diameters of this floc being 5.0 micrometers or more and 50 micrometers or less.

[Claim 8] The non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery characterized by using a positive active material according to claim 7.

[Claim 9] The non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery according to claim 8 characterized by using carbonaceous material for a negative-electrode active material.

[Claim 10] The non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery according to claim 9 with which this carbonaceous material is characterized by being a carbon fiber.

[Claim 11] This carbon fiber is 30 micrometers of average length. Non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery according to claim 10 characterized by having the shape of a staple fiber of the following.

[Claim 12] The manufacture method of the positive active material according to claim 7 characterized by preparing the start raw material containing a lithium and A at 0.90 or more and less than 1.00 rate by the stoichiometry to the start raw material containing nickel and B, and calcinating it in an oxidizing atmosphere.

[Translation done.]

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the highly efficient non-aqueous-solvent system rechargeable battery using the positive active material with good high capacity and cycle property, and this positive active material.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the need over the rechargeable battery of small high capacity is increasing with the spread of portable devices, such as a video camera and a notebook sized personal computer. Although most rechargeable batteries used now are nickel-cadmium batteries which used the alkali electrolytic solution, a cell voltage is as low as about 1.2 V, and the improvement in an energy density is difficult. Therefore, the lithium secondary battery with which specific gravity uses the lithium metal whose current capacity per unit weight it is the lightest top, potential is \*\* very much, and is also the maximum in metal negative-electrode material among the simple substance of 0.534 and a solid-state was examined.

[0003] However, in the rechargeable battery which uses a lithium metal for a negative electrode, the lithium (dendrite) of arborescence recrystallizes on the surface of a negative electrode at the time of electric discharge, and this grows by the charge-and-discharge cycle. Growth of this dendrite breaks through the diaphragm (separator) arranged so that a positive electrode and a negative electrode may not contact, when the worst, as electrically as a positive electrode, it will be short-circuited, will ignite and it not only degrades the cycle property of a rechargeable battery, but it will destroy a cell. Carbonaceous material, such as corks, was used as the negative electrode, and doping and the rechargeable battery which repeats charge and discharge by carrying out \*\* doping were proposed in alkali-metal ion there as shown in JP,62-90863,A. It turns out that the degradation problem of the negative electrode in the repeat of charge and discharge which were mentioned above is avoidable with this. Moreover, an anion is doped and such various carbonaceous material can also be used as a positive electrode. As a rechargeable battery using the electrode which makes a basic principle doping of the lithium ion to the above-mentioned carbonaceous material, or an anion, JP,57-208079,A, JP,58-93176,A, JP,58-192266,A, JP,62-90863,A, JP,62-122066,A, JP,3-66856,A, etc. are well-known.

[0004] Furthermore, recently, that a cell voltage indicates 4V order to be appears to meet the demand of the formation of high-energy density, and the spotlight is captured. High-voltage-ization of a cell voltage is advanced to a positive electrode by search of the active material which shows high potential, and development, and inorganic compounds containing alkali metal, such as a transition-metals oxide and transition-metals chalcogen, are known. Especially, LiX CoO2 (0< x<=1.0), LiX NiO2, etc. think that it is the most promising from high potential, stability, and the point of being long lasting (0< x<=1.0). Also in this, it is LiNiO2. LiCoO2 It compares, a raw material is cost \*\*, and that supply is stable and since [ although it is a 4V class active material further, ] charge potential is low a little, research is energetically advanced from the advantage that decomposition of the electrolytic solution is suppressed etc. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, LiNiO2 Although there was no problem especially in a cycle-life property when [ of about 100 mAh/g ] charge and discharge were comparatively repeated by low service capacity, when charge and discharge were repeated by the service capacity of about 100 or more mAh/g, remarkable capacity degradation was caused and the technical problem that it was unusable practically occurred.

[0006] Moreover, the relation between the particle size of a positive active material and service capacity is indicated in JP,1-304664,A, JP,4-33260,A, JP,6-325791,A, JP,7-183047,A, etc.

[0007] First, it sets to the positive electrode, negative electrode, and nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which make a subject LiX MO2 (however, M expresses one or more transition metals, and is 0.05<=x<=1.10.) at JP,1-304664,A, and is the above LiX MO2. It is indicated that it is desirable that a mean particle diameter is 10-150

micrometers. Here, it is thought that the mean particle diameter which they say is a mean particle diameter of the aggregated particle which the so-called primary particle condensed since the measurement is performed by the micro truck grading-analysis meter using dispersion of a laser beam. However, application nature and the cycle property were not satisfying level.

[0008] In JP,6-325791,A, it is LiMNO (it Co(es) M) as a positive active material. N, such as nickel, -- nickel, V, Fe, etc. -- etc., although it is indicated that the non-water rechargeable battery characterized by the bird clapper from the primary-particle floc (aggregated particle) of 0.1-15 micrometers of mean particle diameters which use and the primary particle of 0.01-5.0 micrometers of mean particle diameters comes to condense is desirable Capacity is decreasing till 60% of the first stage in about 200 - 300 times of charge-and-discharge cycles, and a cycle property cannot be said as satisfying level.

[0009] Although it is indicated by JP,7-183047,A that the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery whose particle size of the aggregated particle the particle size of the multiple oxide of a lithium and nickel is 0.1-3 micrometers, and is 5-50 micrometers is desirable, a cycle property is not mentioned only by the publication about the rate of self-discharge.

[0010] this invention tends to cancel the fault of this conventional technology, and aims at offering the rechargeable battery using the highly efficient positive active material and highly efficient it which were excellent in the charge-and-discharge cycle with high capacity.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention has the following composition, in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem.

[0012] "(1) Chemical formula Li1-X-a AX nickel1-Y-b BY O2 (However, A is strontium or barium and B consists of at least one sort of transition-metals elements. the inside X and Y of a formula) 0 < X <= 0.10, 0 < Y <= 0.30, and a and b - 0.10 <= a <= 0.10, -0.15 <= B <= 0.15;, however X When it is the Total Number of Mols of Strontium or Barium and B Consists of Two or More Sorts of Transition-Metals Elements Y It is the positive active material which consists of a compound expressed. the total number of mols of all transition-metals elements other than nickel -- it is -- And the positive active material which this positive active material forms 0.01 micrometers or more of mean particle diameters, and the aggregated particle it is [ aggregated particle ] the floc of the primary particle it is [ primary particle ] 5.0 micrometers or less, and is characterized by the mean particle diameters of this floc being 5.0 micrometers or more and 50 micrometers or less.

[0013] (2) Chemical formula Li1-X-a AX nickel1-Y-b BY O2 (However, A is at least two or more sorts of alkaline-earth-metal elements, and B consists of at least one sort of transition-metals elements. the inside X and Y of a formula) 0 < X <= 0.10, 0 < Y <= 0.30, and a and 0 < 0.10 <= 0.10, 0 < 0.15 <= 0.15;, however X When it is the Total Number of Mols of Alkaline-Earth-Metal Element and B Consists of Two or More Sorts of Transition-Metals Elements Y It is the positive active material characterized by being the compound expressed. the total number of mols of all transition-metals elements other than nickel -- it is -- And the positive active material which this positive active material forms 0.01 micrometers or more of mean particle diameters, and the floc of the primary particle it is [ primary particle ] 5.0 micrometers or less, and is characterized by the mean particle diameters of this floc being 5.0 micrometers or more and 50 micrometers or less.

[0014] (3) The above characterized by preparing the start raw material containing a lithium and A at 0.90 or more and less than 1.00 rate by the stoichiometry to the start raw material containing nickel and B, and calcinating it in an oxidizing atmosphere (1) Or (2) The manufacture method of the positive active material a publication. "
[0015]

[Embodiments of the Invention] The positive active material of this invention is preferably used for the positive electrode of a rechargeable battery. As a desirable rechargeable battery, the rechargeable battery using the nonaqueous electrolyte which contains an alkali-metal salt as mentioned above can be mentioned especially. Then, it explains in full detail, mentioning taking the case of a lithium secondary battery, and giving an example hereafter.

[0016] This invention persons found out that high capacity and a cycle property were good, when the particle size of the specific compound in which high capacity is shown was a specific range, as a result of considering an improvement of a cycle-life property wholeheartedly paying attention to reduction of service capacity and the service capacity accompanying a charge-and-discharge cycle. Namely, chemical formula Li1-X-a AX nickel1-Y-b BY O2 (However, A is strontium or barium and B consists of at least one sort of transition-metals elements. the inside X and Y of a formula) 0 < X <= 0.10, 0 < Y <= 0.30, and a and b - 0.10 <= a <= 0.10, -0.15 <= B <= 0.15;, however X When it is the Total Number of Mols of Strontium or Barium and B Consists of Two or More Sorts of Transition-Metals Elements Y It is the positive active material characterized by being the compound expressed. the total number of mols of all transition-metals elements other than nickel -- it is -- and a characterizing [it/this positive active material forms 0.01 micrometers or

more of mean particle diameters, and the floc of the primary particle it is / primary particle / 5.0 micrometers or less, and ]-by mean particle diameters of this floc being 5.0-micrometer or more and 50 micrometers or less positive active material -- and Chemical formula Li1-X-a AX nickel1-Y-b BY O2 (However, A is at least two or more sorts of alkaline-earth-metal elements, and B consists of at least one or more sorts of transition-metals elements. the inside X and Y of a formula) 0 < X <= 0.10, 0 < Y <= 0.30, and a and b - 0.10 <= a <= 0.10, -0.15 <= B <= 0.15;, however X When it is the Total Number of Mols of Alkaline-Earth-Metal Element and B Consists of Two or More Sorts of Transition-Metals Elements Y It is the positive active material characterized by being the compound expressed. the total number of mols of all transition-metals elements other than nickel -- it is -- and the positive active material which this positive active material forms 0.01 micrometers or more of mean particle diameters, and the floc of the primary particle it is [ primary particle ] 5.0 micrometers or less, and is characterized by the mean particle diameters of this floc being 5.0 micrometers or more and 50 micrometers or less -- it comes out

[0017] Here, as a transition-metals element, although not limited, manganese, a scandium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, iron, cobalt, etc. were used preferably, and the respectively same effect was shown.

[0018] By making small the amount of one or more sorts of alkaline-earth-metal elements replaced by the lithium with less than 10% of a lithium in the invention in this application By being able to attain an improvement of a cycle-life property, pressing down the fall of capacity, and replacing nickel and a transition-metals element It becomes possible to maintain the layer structure and to give electronic-conduction nature, and it acts in multiplication with the effect of an alkaline-earth-metal element, it is, and that from which the good cycle-life property was acquired is conjectured. [0019] X If it becomes larger than 0.10, the alkaline-earth-metal element replaced by the lithium as above-mentioned will check diffusion of a lithium ion, will become a resistance component conversely, and service capacity will be reduced greatly. For suppressing the fall of service capacity, it is X. The one where the one smaller than 0.08 is more desirable still more desirable, and smaller than 0.05 is good. Moreover, Y If it becomes larger than 0.3, the crystal structure will become unstable and a cycle-life property will become bad. Preferably, it is Y. The one smaller than 0.25 is Y still more preferably. The one smaller than 0.2 is good. Furthermore, a and b express the gap from stoichiometry nature. If a becomes smaller than -0.10, it will gel, while a positive-electrode paste kneads, and if it becomes large rather than 0.10 conversely, service capacity will decrease. From this point, -0.05<=a<=0.05 is -0.02<=a<=0.02 more desirable still more preferably. Moreover, if b becomes smaller than -0.15, service capacity will decrease, and if it becomes large rather than 0.15 conversely, while a positive-electrode paste kneads, it will gel. From this, -0.08<=b<=0.08 is -0.04<=b<=0.04 more desirable still more preferably.

[0020] Since expansion and contraction of the active material which cannot condense easily and is produced at the time of charge and discharge become large, the adhesion of an active material, and an electric conduction agent and a charge collector becomes bad, or the ionic migration property in an active material is checked and the capacity of a cell decreases, the particle to which a less than 0.01-micrometer particle is difficult to compound, and the particle size of a primary particle causes blinding of separator, and exceeds 5.0 micrometers about a primary particle is inconvenient. [0021] Moreover, in order that it may exfoliate when it presses that the particle size of an aggregated particle is less than 5.0 micrometers at the time of positive-electrode production, and the surface area of an active material may increase, when the addition of an electric conduction agent or a binder must be increased, the energy density per unit weight becomes small and a content moisture content increases further, it is [ as opposed to / moisture / generally ] unstable LiNiO2. Since a system active material deteriorates and the capacity of a cell decreases, it is inconvenient. Moreover, if 50 micrometers is exceeded, since a particle may penetrate separator and may cause a short circuit, it is inconvenient also from the point of a safe top or the yield.

[0022] Next, the manufacture method of the positive active material of this invention is described. As a lithium compound of a raw material, oxides, such as salts, such as a general lithium carbonate, a lithium nitrate, lithium sulfate, and a lithium hydroxide, a hydrate of those or a lithium oxide, and a peroxidation lithium, an iodation lithium, etc. are mentioned. A salt with the same said of nickel or its hydrate, and an oxide are mentioned, and the same start raw material is used about other alkaline earth metal and transition metals.

[0023] The following method is mentioned as an example of the manufacture method. A start raw material is prepared so that it may become about [0.1-10 mol %] shortage from the target stoichiometry about the alkaline-earth-metal element which are a lithium and an alloying element. That is, the start raw material containing a lithium and A is prepared at 0.90 or more and less than 1.00 rate by the stoichiometry to the start raw material containing nickel and B. In this way, it will cast, if there is need after fully mixing the prepared raw material, and after making solid phase reaction easy to cause, preliminary baking is carried out at 300-800 degrees C in oxidizing atmospheres, such as air and pure oxygen. And after cracking an aggregated particle using a ball mill, a grinding machine, etc., again, in the oxidizing atmosphere, after this baking, grain refining was carried out and it considered as the positive active material by trituration, classification operation, etc. at 500-900 degrees C. It is checking by the component analysis that the

composition which has homogeneity and repeatability more is acquired by this operation.

[0024] Here, adjustment of the mean particle diameter of a primary particle is mainly determined on the mean particle diameter and baking conditions of a primary particle of a start raw material, and the mean particle diameter of an aggregated particle is mainly determined on the mean particle diameter and trituration conditions of an aggregated particle of a start raw material. Moreover, in this invention, the first [ an average of ] particle size took a photograph of the shape of particle by SEM observation, measured the length of a total of 30 primary particles, and a lateral particle size, and asked for them as the average. A second [ an average of ] particle-diameter mean particle diameter is a mode diameter measured and obtained with the micro truck grading-analysis plan using dispersion of a laser beam. [0025] The method of not performing strong-base nature matter removal operation is also mentioned. First, like the above, a start raw material can be prepared so that it may become a 0.9 to 1.00 times as many mole ratio as this from all transition-metals elements about the alkaline-earth-metal element which are a lithium and an alloying element, and it calcinates, and it can rank second, trituration and classification operation can be performed, and it can consider as a positive active material below. Moreover, you may add an alloying element further, without spoiling an electrode performance in the positive active material of this invention.

[0026] In this invention, although especially negative-electrode material is not limited, carbonaceous material, alloys (Li-aluminum etc.), metallic oxides (SnO etc.), metal nitrides (Li3 N etc.), etc. are used. Especially as a carbonaceous material material, it is not limited and what generally calcinated the organic substance is used. Adding an electric conduction agent to the purpose of current collection, when not enough also has the desirable electronic-conduction nature of carbonaceous material.

[0027] Moreover, when carbonaceous material is a carbon fiber, especially as a carbon fiber used, it is not limited and what generally calcinated the organic substance is used. Although the pitch based carbon fiber specifically obtained from pitches, such as a PAN system carbon fiber obtained from a polyacrylonitrile (PAN), coal, or petroleum, the cellulose system carbon fiber obtained from a cellulose, the vapor-growth carbon fiber obtained from the gas of the low-molecular-weight organic substance are mentioned, the carbon fiber which calcinates polyvinyl alcohol, a lignin, a polyvinyl chloride, a polyamide, a polyimide, phenol resin, furfuryl alcohol, etc., and is obtained is sufficient. The carbon fiber which fulfills the property in these carbon fibers according to the property of the electrode and cell by which a carbon fiber is used is chosen suitably. When using it for the negative electrode of the rechargeable battery using the nonaqueous electrolyte containing an alkali-metal salt in the above-mentioned carbon fiber, a PAN system carbon fiber, a pitch based carbon fiber, and a vapor-growth carbon fiber are desirable. Especially, in that doping of alkali-metal ion, especially a lithium ion is good, a PAN system carbon fiber and a pitch based carbon fiber are desirable, and the pitch based carbon fiber which calcinates PAN system carbon fibers, such as the Toray Industries, Inc. "TOREKA" T series or "TOREKA" M series, and mezzo-soprano phase pitch coke, and is obtained also in this is used still more preferably. [ of make ]

[0028] Although what gestalt may be taken in case a carbon fiber is used as an electrode, it arranges to 1 shaft orientations, or becomes a gestalt with desirable making it the structure of the shape of the shape of a textile, or felt etc. As the structures, such as the shape of the shape of a textile, and felt, although textiles, knitting, a braid, a race, a network, the felt, paper, a nonwoven fabric, a mat, etc. are mentioned, points, such as a property of a carbon fiber and the electrode characteristic, to textiles, the felt, etc. are desirable. Moreover, you may use it by the binder etc., sticking a carbon fiber on charge collectors, such as copper foil, and the electric conduction agents in the end of a carbon powder etc. may be added further. When operability and productivity are taken into consideration, it is a staple-fiber-like carbon fiber still more preferably. Like the usual carbon powder, with an electric conduction agent and a binder, it can electrode-ize, can use, and also has the structure property still more peculiar to a carbon fiber. 30 micrometers of average length It is easy to deal with the following, and since a raise in bulk density is possible, it is more desirable. [0029] Especially as the electrolytic solution of the rechargeable battery using the electrode of this invention, the conventional non-aqueous-solvent system electrolytic solution is used, without being limited. As the electrolytic solution of the rechargeable battery which consists of nonaqueous electrolyte which contains an above-mentioned alkali-metal salt in this, they are propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, and gamma. - A butyrolactone, N - A methyl pyrrolidone, an acetonitrile, N.N-dimethylformamide, a dimethyl sulfoxide, a tetrahydrofuran, 1, 3-dioxolane, methyl formate, a sulfolane, oxazolidone, a thionyl chloride, 1, 2-dimethoxyethane, diethylene carbonate, these derivatives, mixture, etc. are used preferably. As an electrolyte contained in the electrolytic solution, the halogenide of alkali metal, especially a lithium, a perchlorate, a thiocyanogen salt, hoe fluoride salt, Lynn fluoride salt, arsenic fluoride salt, aluminum fluoride salt, a trifluoromethyl sulfate, etc. are used preferably. As a use of the rechargeable battery using the electrode of this invention, it can use for portable small electronic equipment, such as a video camera, a notebook computer, a word processor, a radio cassette recorder, and a cellular phone, widely by lightweight and high capacity using the feature of high-energy density.

## [0030]

[Example] Although the concrete embodiment of this invention is described with an example below, this invention is not limited to this.

[0031] It is Li0.99Sr0.02nickel0.90Co 0.10O2 by oxide conversion about the lithium hydroxide (Li (OH)) of the high grade reagent of example 1 marketing, nickel hydroxide (nickel2 (OH)), a strontium hydroxide and 8 monohydrate (Sr (OH)2 and 8H2 O), and cobalt hydroxide (Co2 (OH)). After carrying out weighing capacity so that it may become, and fully mixing with an automatic mortar, it is filled up in the crucible made from an alumina. Using the atmosphere firing furnace, among the pure oxygen air current (a part for flow rate/of 11.), it held for 16 hours and preliminary baking was carried out at 650 degrees C. After cooling to a room temperature, the automatic mortar ground for 30 minutes again, and condensation of an aggregated particle was cracked. And after having held for 8 hours, carrying out actual baking at 750 degrees C under the same atmosphere as preliminary baking and cooling to a room temperature, the automatic mortar ground again and it considered as the positive-active-material powder of this invention. By changing the trituration time at this time, three kinds of powder, 5 micrometers of mean particle diameters of an aggregated particle. 22 micrometers, and 47 micrometers, was obtained. Using Shimadzu laser diffraction formula particle-size-distribution measuring device (wet) SALD-2000A, it distributed with water and the mean particle diameter of an aggregated particle was measured. The mode diameter of the obtained particle-size-distribution data was made into the mean particle diameter. In addition, SEM The diameter of a primary particle measured by observation was 0.1 micrometers. Moreover, when it is a frame atomic absorption method about an alkali-metal element and the fixed quantity component analysis was carried out [metallic elements / other ] about the obtained powder using ICP emission spectrochemical analysis, it is Li1.02Sr0.0019nickel0.89Co 0.11O2. It checked that it was composition. Next, the production method of the cell for charge-and-discharge characterization is described. a positive electrode -- N-methyl pyrrolidone (NMP) solution which prepared the polyvinylidene-fluoride active material whose mixture is a binder so that it might become 10wt(s)% -- the above-mentioned active material:electric conduction agent (acetylene black) -- it mixed so that :binder might serve as the 89 weight sections: 4 weight section; 7 weight section, and with the automatic-among nitrogen air current mortar, it mixed for 30 minutes and produced After having applied this on aluminum foil with a thickness of 13 micrometers, applying and drying also after dryness and at the rear face at 90 degrees C in the oven and forming a positive electrode in both sides, it pressed and the positive electrode with the thickness of 180 micrometers, a width of face [ of the positive-electrode material application section / of 10mm], and a length of 20mm was produced. [0032] Next, service capacity of the positive electrode which carried out in this way and was produced was evaluated. The electrolytic solution is 1MLiBF4. It is the propylene carbonate and dimethyl carbonate (it is 1:1 at a volume ratio respectively) which are included, and 3 pole type cell which used the metal lithium foil estimated in the counter electrode and the reference pole. the current density per active material -- the constant current of 130 mA/g -- it is --4.2V (vs.Li+/Li) up to -- it charged and constant potential charge was performed by 4.2V, and charge was continued until the total charging time became in 5 hours after charge -- current density 30 mA/g -- 3.0V (vs.Li+ / Li) up to -- it discharged and initial capacity was calculated furthermore, the charging time -- the charge same as 3 hours -- carrying out -- the current density same after charge as charge -- 3.0V (vs.Li+/Li) up to -- the 300th service capacity which repeated the charge-and-discharge cycle which carries out constant-current discharge, and carried out the charge-anddischarge cycle by current density 130 mA/g -- said -- the 1st service capacity was measured and the result which asked for the capacity retention expressed with the following formula was shown in Table 1 [0033] Example of capacity retention (%) =  $\{(300 \text{th service capacity})/(1 \text{st service capacity})\}$  x100 comparison 1 pulverization time was changed, except having set the mean particle diameter of an aggregated particle to 3 micrometers and 61 micrometers, two kinds of positive-active-material powder was produced like the example 1, and the result

which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1.

[0034] Except having made the raw material salt of example of comparison 2 nickel into nickel carbonate (nickel2 (CO3)), and having made burning temperature into 900 degrees C, like the example 1, 10 micrometers of mean particle diameters of a primary particle, 28 micrometers of mean particle diameters of an aggregated particle, and two kinds of 45-micrometer positive-active-material powder were produced, and the result which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1.

[0035] Except having used barium instead of example 2 strontium, like the example 1, three kinds of positive-activematerial powder (0.2 micrometers of diameters of a primary particle, 6 micrometers of mean particle diameters of an aggregated particle, 24 micrometers, and 44 micrometers) was produced, and the result which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1. in addition, the composition searched for by quantitative analysis --Li1.01Ba0.02nickel0.90Co 0.10O2 it was .

[0036] Example of comparison 3 pulverization time was changed, except having set the mean particle diameter of an aggregated particle to 4 micrometers and 65 micrometers, two kinds of positive-active-material powder was produced like the example 2, and the result which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1. [0037] Except having made the raw material salt of example of comparison 4 nickel into nickel carbonate (nickel2 (CO3)), and having made burning temperature into 900 degrees C, like the example 1, two kinds of positive-active-material powder of 11 micrometers of mean particle diameters of a primary particle and 25 or 43 micrometers of mean particle diameters of an aggregated particle was produced, and the result which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1.

[0038] The lithium hydroxide (Li (OH)) of the high grade reagent of example 3 marketing, nickel hydroxide (nickel2 (OH)), A strontium hydroxide and 8 monohydrate (Sr(OH)2 and 8H2 O), It is Li0.99Sr0.01Ba0.01nickel0.90Co 0.10O2 by oxide conversion about a barium hydroxide and 8 monohydrate (Ba(OH)2 and 8H2 O) and cobalt hydroxide (Co2 (OH)). It is made to be the same as that of an example 1 except having carried out weighing capacity so that it might become. Three kinds of positive-active-material powder (0.1 micrometers of mean particle diameters of a primary particle, 5 micrometers of mean particle diameters of an aggregated particle, 24 micrometers, and 45 micrometers) was produced, and the result which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1. in addition, the composition searched for by quantitative analysis -- Li1.01Sr0.01Ba0.01nickel0.90Co 0.10O2 it was . Example of comparison 5 pulverization time was changed, except having set the mean particle diameter of an aggregated particle to 4 micrometers and 67 micrometers, two kinds of positive-active-material powder was produced like the example 3, and the result which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1.

[0039] Except having made the raw material salt of example of comparison 6 nickel into nickel carbonate (nickel2 (CO3)), and having made burning temperature into 900 degrees C, like the example 3, 11 micrometers of mean particle diameters of a primary particle, 27 micrometers of mean particle diameters of an aggregated particle, and two kinds of 44-micrometer positive-active-material powder were produced, and the result which asked for initial capacity and capacity retention was shown in Table 1. Furthermore, the rechargeable battery produced combining the positive active material and carbon fiber of this invention is also shown in an example 4.

[Table 1]

## 表1. 実施例および比較例の初期容量と容量保持率 (単極性能)

	一次粒子径 (μm)	二次粒子径 (μm)	初期容量 (mAh/g)	容量保持率 (%)
	0. 1	5	178	9 8
実施例1		2 2	179	98
		47	175	9 6
	0. 2	. 6	168	9 5
実施例2		2 4	168	9 6
		4 4	165	94
	0. 1	5	177	98
実施例3		2 4	177	98
·		4 5	175	9 6
比較例 1	0. 1	3	189	90
PUPA / 1 =		6 1	165	8 6
比較例 2	1 0	2 8	160	83
3050712		4 5	154	· 79
比較例 3	0. 2	4	160	8 7
3470474 0		6 5	154	83
比較例4	11	2 5	150	8 0
MI-DAVI T		4 3	143 -	7 5
比較例 5	0. 1	4	170	91
NURCH O		6 7	162	8 6
比較例 6	. 11	2 7	155	8 2
SUBSTITUTE		44	140	77

The MIRUDO fiber which ground the PAN system carbon fiber ("TOREKA" T-300, Toray Industries, Inc. make) of example 4 marketing with the hammer mill and the roller mill so that it might become 15 micrometers of average length, and was heat-treated at 1200 degrees C in the nitrogen air current for 4 hours was made into the negativeelectrode active material. a negative electrode -- N-methyl pyrrolidone (NMP) solution which prepared the polyvinylidene-fluoride active material whose mixture is a binder so that it might become 10wt(s)% -- the abovementioned active material: electric conduction agent (acetylene black) -- it mixed so that :binder might serve as the 80 weight sections:5 weight section:15 weight section, and with the automatic-among nitrogen air current mortar, it mixed for 30 minutes and produced After having applied this on copper foil with a thickness of 10 micrometers, applying and drying also after dryness and at the rear face at 90 degrees C in the oven and forming a copper pole in both sides, it pressed and the negative electrode with a thickness of 180 micrometers was produced. After laying the positive electrode for cells (22 micrometers of mean particle diameters of the aggregated particle of a positive active material) produced by the method same with having produced in the example 1 through the separator of a porosity polyethylene film (25S, Mitsubishi Chemical make) on top of this negative electrode and containing with a cell can, the electrolytic solution was poured in and obturated and the cylindrical rechargeable battery of 18650 sizes was produced. The propylene carbonate and dimethyl carbonate (it is 1:1 at a volume ratio respectively) containing 1MLiPF6 were used for the electrolytic solution. Thus, the produced rechargeable battery is used and it is constant-current/at current 1A and charge cut-off voltage 4.10V. After [constant] carrying out potential charge (the total charging-time 3 hours), it was made to discharge by the constant current of 1A electric discharge cut-off voltage 2.5V. The result which asked for the initial capacity and the capacity retention at this time was shown in Table 2.

[0041] The result which asked for production of a rechargeable battery and evaluation like the example 4 was shown in

Table 2 except having used the active material of 3 micrometers of mean particle diameters of the aggregated particle produced in the example 1 of comparison as example of comparison 7 positive active material. [0042]

[Table 2] 喪2. 実施例および比較例の初期容量と容量保持率 (電池性能)

	一次粒子径 (μm)	二次粒子径 (μm)	初期容量 (mAh/g)	容量保持率 (%)
実施例4	0. 1	2 2	1550	9 1
比較例7	0. 1	3	1410	8 0

[0043]

[Effect of the Invention] By this invention, the highly efficient rechargeable battery using the positive active material and it which were excellent in the charge-and-discharge cycle with high capacity can be offered.

[Translation done.]